


DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XXI

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1915

No. 87



WHEN IN DOUBT, WHAT?
 WHEN YOU ASK FOR **PEABODY'S OVERALLS**, IF YOUR LOCAL DEALER SAYS HE HAS "SOMETHING JUST AS GOOD," COMPARE THEM. NOTE THE FIT, MATERIAL, WORKMANSHIP, AND YARDAGE; NUMBER OF POCKETS OF THE OVERALLS, ALSO ON THE COATS NOTE THE GAUNTLET CUFF, AND THE UNIFORM BAND COLLAR, AND THEN IF THE "JUST AS GOOD" GARMENT STANDS THE COMPARISON, BUY IT BY ALL MEANS. BUT MARK YOU, THEY WON'T STAND A CAREFUL COMPARISON.

WE ARE THE AGENTS FOR PEABODY'S GUARANTEED OVERALLS.

J. V. BERSCHT
 MEN'S AND BOYS OUTFITTER

Special Sale of Household Necessities



O-Cedar Mops
 Cleans, Dusts and Polishes all at one time, making it easy to clean those hard-to-get-at places. Try one.
ONLY 75c EACH

Extension Curtain Rods
 No. 1769. 24 to 44 ins. EACH 10c

Good values in
Hearth Rugs
 Axminster \$1.15 to \$3.25 each
 Call and see our display

Window Blinds
 Green and cream
 Each 45c, complete

DUST PANS, Ea. 10c
 WASH BASINS, good depth well finished, enamel, ea. 15c



25c BOTTLE
 or 2 for 45c



Baking Cabinet Top 47 x 28 ins., white bass wood \$8.75
 2 bread bins, 2 sliding bins, each

Be sure and come to our store to see our complete stock. This ad lists only a few items, but we have many more that will interest you.

RUMBALL & HYNDMAN

Ask for coupons

Get your Butter Wrappers printed at the Pioneer office and save trouble with the new law.

British Remount Commission

Representatives of the British Remount Commission are at present in Calgary for the purpose of purchasing horses for the British Government.

The prices which will be paid in Alberta and Saskatchewan are the same as paid in the United States for horses of the same quality.

At the prices quoted below all freight charges from the purchasing point, after final acceptance of horses by the purchasing officer, will be borne by the British Government.

1st: Transport horses, from 1450 lbs. to 1650 lbs., price \$195.

2nd: Artillery horses, from 1300 lbs. to 1400 lbs., price \$195.

3rd: Cavalry horses, from 1200 lbs. to 1250 lbs., price \$165.

All horses must be five to nine years old, sound, thoroughly broken and straight goers.

All sellers will be required to give to the Purchasing officer the brand of the horse and satisfactory proof of ownership.

Newspaper notices and bills are posted throughout the province announcing dates and places at which purchasing will be held.

Didsbury Scouts Praised by Duke

About twelve of the local troupe of the Boy Scouts went to Calgary on Monday under the command of Asst. Scoutmaster Geo. Wigglesworth to be inspected by the Duke of Connaught, the Chief Scoutmaster for the Dominion. The inspection took place at 3 o'clock at Victoria park and there were about 300 Scouts on parade from Calgary and other towns. The boys were the guests of the 9th East Calgary troop while in the City.

The Scouts more than held their own with any troops on parade both in dress and smartness in appearance, and when the Duke arrived before the Didsbury patrols he stopped to enquire from the Calgary Scoutmaster in charge where the two patrols were from, and then complimented him on the fine showing of the Didsbury boys.

Patrol leaders Cecil Studer and Bert Barker were in command of the two patrols on parade and they are to be complimented on the way they handled their men.

Another feather in the boys' caps was the fact that Mrs. Keene, Commissioner for the Girl Guides of Alberta, and authoress of the songs "The Riders of the Plains" and "Colonials and the Flag," happened to be on the same train with the boys going to the city and was so interested in them that she sought out Mr. Wigglesworth and complimented the troop on its appearance.

The boys returned on the midnight train on Monday a thoroughly tired and sleepy bunch but satisfied

with the laurels obtained on such a field day.

Those who took part were Cecil Studer and Bert Barker, patrol leaders; F. Osmond, A. Watson, P. Weber, A. Liesemer, H. Atkins, W. Garner, N. Geib, Everard Clark, Ernest Clark, R. Pirie, H. Reiber.

First Frost of Season

The first frost of the season appeared on Friday night last and there was no mistaking the fact that this district had not escaped the visit on Saturday morning. Garden truck looked as though it had been half cooked, and of course grain that was still standing and not very ripe is now completely out of the running, but fortunately a great part of the grain was ripe enough to withstand the frost and will be alright when it is cut. It is estimated that only about 40 per cent. of the grain is cut in this district although a lot of the forehanded farmers are through harvesting.

A light fall of snow came on Saturday after which it froze again making matters worse in some ways.

W.C.T.U. Delegate Chosen

A very successful meeting of the W.C.T.U. was held at the residence of Mrs. W. F. Sick on Tuesday afternoon. The President, Mrs. Garner, assisted by Mrs. Amacher, opened the meeting with scripture reading and prayer.

The most important business of the meeting was to appoint a delegate to the Convention to be held at Medicine Hat in October which resulted in the selection of Mrs. Anna Shantz to attend the Convention. Superintendents for the different departments were then appointed for the following year.

Czar Takes Command

Events have moved rather swiftly in the East for the last few days. Czar Nicholas has taken over supreme command of the Russian army and the Grand Duke has been appointed to a position in the Caucasus. No reason is given for the change in leadership, and in view of the fact that the Grand Duke has proved himself a master strategist in saving his troops from defeat and route during the last few months because of shortness of war material, the world is wondering what is behind the scenes. Since the Czar has taken command the Russians have turned against the foe and have had some notable successes, in one battle alone taking over 8,000 men and immense quantities of war material.

The Germans are still slowly following out their plans and it looks as though they intended to try for Petrograd this winter.

\$5 Reward

Lost, on Friday, September 10th, a Boston bull terrier, female, 5 years old, tan brindle, one white eye and ear. The above reward will be paid for information leading to recovery. Apply Mr. T. W. Cuncannon, Union Bank.

NOTICE

In the matter of the Court of Confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311. Take notice that His Honor Judge Carpenter, Judge of the District Court of Calgary has appointed Wednesday the Sixth day of October, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon in the Courthouse of Didsbury for the holding of the Court of Confirmation to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311.

Dated at Didsbury this twenty-seventh day of July, 1915.

A. McNAUGHTON,
 Sec.-Treas.

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$190.00
 Fallen Timber per Alex. M. Kerr..... 9.35
 \$199.35

Miss Freda Sweet, R.C.M. Teacher of Pianoforte

Will make weekly trips to Didsbury on Friday's. Pupils prepared for examinations if desired. For terms apply Mrs. A. Studer.

Miss Mae Rankin, A.C.C.M. Teacher of Violin and Theory

Pupils prepared for examinations if desired. For particulars apply Mrs. A. Studer.

BUSINESS LOCALS

50 A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

R. B. MARTIN, Banff, has milk cans to trade for hay and grain.

AUTO CHAIN—An auto wheel chain was found west of Ab. Hunsperger's by Mr. T. A. Murphy, Westcott. Owner can have same by applying to Mr. Murphy and paying advertising charges.

Garner's Bakery

Didsbury Bread

14 LOAVES FOR \$1.00
 7 LOAVES FOR 50c
 2 LOAVES FOR 15c

Cakes Made to Order

Phone 27

UNION BANK OF CANADA

With Cash in the Bank You Can Buy to Advantage

You know how everything costs more when you have to buy on credit. Why not practice self-denial for a while if necessary, open a Savings Account in the **Union Bank of Canada**, and, with the money in hand, buy at Cash prices? The discounts will help to swell your bank balance, and you will have a good start towards financial independence.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
 Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Go back to your room," said Ralph. "I will fetch it for you."

"There is no occasion," the woman replied. "The shock of meeting you has cured me. But what are you doing?"

"Sleeping on the stairs," Ralph said in his dulcet, most mechanical way. "Sleep—sleeping on the stairs? Why?"

"I frequently do it. I suffer from insomnia. The accident that deprived me of my sight injured my reason. This is one of my lucid intervals. For years I slept in the open air; the atmosphere of a bedroom stifles me. So I am here."

"And here you are going to remain all night?"

"Yes. I presume you have no objection."

Mrs. May was silent. Did this man know the terrible position he had placed her in? Was he telling the truth, or was he spying on her? Was he dangerous enough to be removed? Or was he the poor creature he represented himself to be?

"You should get your clever friend Tchigorsky to cure you," she said.

"Tchigorsky has gone away. I don't know when I shall see him again."

That was good news, at any rate. Mrs. May stooped to artifice. There were reasons why this man should be got out of the way at present. He had brought danger by his stupid eccentricity, but the bold woman was not going to change her plans for that.

"Be guided by me," she said. "Go to your room."

"I am here till the morning," Ralph said doggedly. "Go to yours. We are a lost, doomed race. What does it matter what I do?"

It was useless to combat sullen obstinacy like this. Mrs. May uttered a few clear words in a language that not one in a million would understand—certainly not three people in England. It never occurred to her for a moment that Ralph Ravenspur might be one of the three, but he was.

He listened grimly. No doubt the mysterious words had nothing to do with the matter, but a door in the corridor opened, and Marion emerged, carrying a light in her hand. She came swiftly down the corridor, her long hair streaming behind her. As she saw Ralph she gave a sigh of relief.

"Come quickly to Vera's room," she said. "I want your help."

In her intense excitement she seemed not to notice Mrs. May. The latter stood aside while the other two passed along. She slipped into her own room and closed the door.

"Folled," she hissed, "and by that poor meaningless idiot. Is it possible that he suspected anything? But no, he is only a fool. If I had only dared, I might have 'removed' him at the same time. On the whole, it was a good thing that Marion did not see me."

Without the least trace of excitement and without hurry, Ralph followed Marion. A light was burning in the room and Vera, still dressed, was lying on the bed. She was fast asleep, but her face was deadly cold and her breathing was faint to nothingness. Ralph's fingers rested on her pulse for a minute.

"How long has she been like this?" Ralph asked.

"I don't know," Marion replied. "I was just dropping asleep when I fancied I heard Vera call out. In this house the mere suggestion sufficed. I crept quietly along and came in here. The room was empty save for Vera and there was no sign of a struggle. I should have imagined it to be all fancy but for the queer look in Vera's face. When I touched her I found her to be deadly cold. Is—is it dangerous?"

Ralph shook his head.

"Mysterious as ever," he said. "The miscreant is by us, almost in our hands, and yet we cannot touch him. Vera has been rendered insensible by a drug. The effect of it will pass away in time. She will sleep till morning, and you had better remain with her."

"Of course I should not dream of leaving the poor child alone."

Ralph just touched Marion's cheek. "You are a good girl—an angel," he murmured. "What we should do without you I cannot say. Stay here and have no fear. I shall not be far away. I am going to sleep for the rest of the night on the floor outside."

"On the floor, my dear uncle?"

"Bah! It is no hardship," said Ralph. "I have had far less comfortable quarters many a time. I am used to it and like it. And I sleep like a hare. The slightest noise or motion and I am awake instantly."

Marion raised no further protests. This singular individual was in the habit of doing as he pleased, and no-

thing could turn him from his humor. He bade Marion good-night and softly closed the door. But he did not lie down at the head of the stairs. On the contrary, he crept quietly down to his room again.

There Tchigorsky and Geoffrey waited him. The lamp was once more lighted. Tchigorsky had a grin on his face.

"Folled her?" he asked. "I heard you."

"For the present, at any rate," Ralph replied. "That charming woman does me the honor to regard me as a benighted idiot."

Tchigorsky dropped into a chair and rocked to and fro, shaking with noiseless mirth.

CHAPTER XXXII.

More From the Past

Geoffrey looked from one to the other for explanation.

"Won't you tell me what has happened?" he asked.

"As a matter of fact, nothing has happened," Ralph replied. "A little time ago Tchigorsky outlined a bold stroke on the part of the foe. He suggested that it was possible, without removing a single bolt or bar, to spirit away one of the family, who would never be heard of again. Tchigorsky was making no prophecy; he was speaking from knowledge. Well, the attempt has been made and it has failed."

"Who was the victim, uncle?"

"Your cousin, Vera. Sit down, my boy; if you go plunging about like that you will ruin everything. Did I not tell you that the attempt had been made and had failed? Vera is safe for a long time to come."

Geoffrey dropped into his seat again.

"How did you manage it, uncle?" he asked.

Ralph gave the details. He told the story briefly.

"So I not only prevented the dastardly attempt to carry Vera away," he concluded, "but I baffled the foe altogether. There was not the slightest suspicion that I was on the stairs except by the merest accident."

"But you say that Marion was with Vera?"

"She was. That nimble wit of hers led her to suspect danger. A slender girl like her could have done nothing against a strong and determined foe. If necessary, she would have been carried off and they would have killed two birds with one stone."

Geoffrey shuddered. He was sick of the whole business. For the moment he was a prey to utter despair. It seemed hopeless to fight against a foe like this, a foe striking in the dark and almost moving invisibly.

"Some one ought to watch that room," he said.

"It is unnecessary. I am supposed to be sleeping close by. Already the foe has learnt that I slumber with one eye open. Don't be cast down, Geoffrey. Two more of the enemy are on their way to Yorkshire, and when they are here the mouth of the net is going to close. I pledge you my word that no further harm shall come to anybody. And Tchigorsky will say the same."

"On my head be it," Tchigorsky muttered. He twisted a cigarette dexterously with his long fingers.

"There is nothing to fear," he said, "nothing with ordinary vigilance. The danger will come when the time for defence has passed and it is our turn to attack. Then there will be danger for the three of us here. Shall we go to bed?"

"I could not sleep for a king's ransom," said Geoffrey.

"Then we will chat and smoke awhile," said Tchigorsky. "If you like, I will go on with the history of our adventures in Lassa."

Geoffrey assented eagerly. Tchigorsky proceeded in a whirl of cigarette smoke.

"We knew we were doomed. We could see our fate in those smiling, merciless eyes. That woman had lived among civilized people; she knew western life; she had passed in society almost for an Englishwoman."

"But she was native at heart; all her feelings were with her people. All the past could not save us. She meant us to die, and die with the most horrible torture under her very eyes. Her life in India was a masquerade—this was her real existence."

"You fancy you are the first," she said. "Did you ever know a Russian traveller, Voski by name? He was very like you."

"I recollected the man. I had met him years before, and had discussed this very Lassa trip."

"Yes," said I, "for it was useless to hold up our disguises any longer."

"What of him?"

"He came here," the princess said. "He learnt some of our secrets. Then it was found out and he had to walk the Black Valley. He died."

(To be Continued)

She—Haven't I seen you on the gridiron?

He—So you think I look like a football player, eh?

She—No; I thought you looked like a lobster.

Cold-Pack Canning

BETTER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES BY QUICK AND SURE METHOD

(By Anna May Simcox, in the Country Gentleman)

In these days of advancing prices of nearly all food products the careful housewife should learn to utilize the garden products that would ordinarily remain in the ground and on the vines. She can with little labor and expense put up in cans every vegetable that grows in her garden if she knows the simple cold-pack method of home canning.

The establishment of the home canning clubs by the department of agriculture brought about more general appreciation of the fact that factory methods could be utilized in home canning—hence the adoption of the cold-pack method.

Exhaustive experiments and endless study of the problem by experts and specialists of the department have proved beyond a question of doubt that it is not only possible but practicable to can in the home any vegetable or fruit that can be grown in the home garden or orchard, without resorting to the three-day or fractional sterilization method. Furthermore the product will keep as surely as though it were put up by a commercial canning factory, and it will be much better. More than 100,000 girls and mothers received detailed instruction in this method of canning last season and as many homes now have the blessings incident to a balanced ration of fruits and vegetables throughout the entire year.

Under the common method of home canning followed by the women of a few years ago—what is now called the open-kettle method—the product was cooked or sterilized in an open kettle and then transferred to a jar, the rubber and top were put in place, and the product was put away in cellar or storeroom. One of the chief disadvantages of this method was the uncertainty of keeping.

Canned goods keep because they are sterile—that is, all the bacteria, spores and molds have been killed. By the open-kettle method the product might be sterilized perfectly in the cooking process, but in transferring to the jar the product is passed through unsterile air and additional spores and bacteria are picked up which in time cause the product to spoil.

The cold-pack method canning is simply this: Place the product to be canned in the jars in a raw state if fruit, or after scalding, blanching and cold dipping if vegetables; add syrup, brine, or hot water as the case may be, put rubber and top in place, and then sterilize or cook. By sealing the jars before we sterilize we have kept addi-

full pack. If possible blanch the greens in a steamer for ten to twenty minutes instead of boiling in water, in order that the volatile oils may not be lost.

Pack the products in the jars. If you are canning berries or fruit fill the spaces about the products with syrup. Since tomatoes are ninety-four per cent. water no water should be added to this pack. Other vegetables require some water, and a little salt should be added to flavor. Place rubbers and tops in position. With screw-top jars screw down the tops until they catch but are not tight. Do not try to force them. If you are using jars with wire clamps leave the lower clamps up. Place the jars in your canning outfit and sterilize the required time.

The instructions of the specialist in charge of home-canning clubs of the Northern, Central and Western States divide the fruits into four general classes: Soft fruits, such as peaches, berries, plums and the like; sour berries, fruits, such as currants, gooseberries, and cranberries; hard fruits, such as apples and pears; and citrus fruits.

Always invert jars to cool and to test the joints after the covers have been tightened and before the products have been cooled. Probably as many jars of canned fruit and vegetables are lost because of poor rubbers as by any other cause. It is the poorest economy to use last year's rubbers or to buy a cheap grade.

Remember in all canning work that no printed recipe or other form of instruction will succeed without the application of common sense and practical judgment. All recipes given here are based upon normal, ripe, firm fruits and vegetables.

The cold-pack method of canning may be utilized to advantage in the canning of soups and purées for winter use and in the canning of fruit juices. In writing to the department for canning instructions include a request for these recipes.

Reducing the cost of living through the home canner is rapidly becoming a settled practice in city as well as rural homes. By watching the markets practically all fruits and vegetables may be purchased at a very reasonable cost when secured in quantities at the height of the season. Try it this summer and provide your family with an excellent quality and quantity of fruits, vegetables and greens during the winter months.

In the language of the department specialist: "Plan your home canning work so you will have a quart of fruit and a quart of vegetables for every

blanching one to one and a half minutes and plunge in cold water. Pack in jars and add boiling syrup. Place rubbers and tops in position and sterilize 20 minutes in hot water canner. Remove and tighten tops.

Citrus fruits.—Remove the skins and surface pulp. Plunge in boiling water for about a minute and a half, and dip quickly into cold water. Pack in jars and add boiling hot syrup. Place rubbers and caps in place and sterilize 12 minutes in the hot water outfit. Remove jars and tighten covers.

Tuber vegetables.—For the canning of tuber vegetables, such as beets, parsnips, carrots turnips and the like, wash thoroughly, scald in boiling water to loosen skins. Pack in the jars whole or in sections and add boiling hot water and one teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Place rubbers and tops and sterilize for one period of 90 minutes in the hot water outfit. Remove from canner and tighten covers.

Sweet corn.—It is important that sweet corn on or off the cob be canned the same day it is picked. Corn grows stale very quickly, especially if the husks have been removed. Blanch in boiling hot water from 10 to 15 minutes and plunge into cold water. Pack in jars and add boiling hot water and one teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Sterilize 150 minutes in the hot water outfit. Remove jars and tighten covers.

Lima beans, string beans, peas, Okra, and similar vegetables may be canned successfully by blanching in boiling hot water, for five minutes before plunging into cold water. After packing in the jars, fill with boiling water and add a level teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Place rubbers and tops and sterilize 120 minutes in the homemade or hot water commercial outfit. Remove jars, tighten covers, and invert to cool.

Greens.—There are twenty-eight varieties of greens, wild and domestic, that are valuable for the diet of the family and can be prepared at little or no expense. The recipe for each is the same. Prepare and can the same day as picked. After sorting and cleaning, blanch by steaming 15 or 20 minutes in a vessel having a little water under a false bottom. Plunge quickly into cold water and pack tightly in the jars. Season by adding salt and a strip of bacon or a little chipped beef. Fill the jars with hot water, place rubbers and tops in position, and sterilize 90 minutes in the hot water outfit. Remove from canner and tighten covers.

Pumpkins and squashes.—It is sometimes desirable to can pumpkins and squashes for pie filling. Cut them into convenient-sized pieces and cook for 30 minutes to reduce the bulk. Pack and add one cup of sugar and a teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Place rubbers and tops in position and sterilize 60 minutes in homemade hot water canner. Remove the jars from the canner and tighten covers.

Tomatoes are one of the easy products to can, but better results may be secured with less labor by using a canning outfit and the cold-pack method. Scald the tomatoes in hot water and plunge into cold water in order to remove the skins easily. Pack the tomatoes in the jar whole. You will then be able to use them to advantage in preparing salads, and so on. Do not add water to fill the jars. Fill with tomato pulp. Add salt to each quart and place rubbers and tops in position. Sterilize 22 minutes in hot water outfit. Remove jars and tighten covers.

You can obtain further particulars by sending a post card to Mr. S. E. Greenway, department of agriculture, University, Saskatoon, or Mr. S. T. Newton, extension department, Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man., whichever happens to be in your district.

Reason For Doubt

Little Mabel went with her mother to spend the summer at a resort by the sea where mosquitoes abounded. When she returned to her home in the city and attended Sunday school her teacher told the story of Noah and the ark. When she had finished the story she glanced around at her little pupils and asked if any child would like to ask any question.

"I would, please ma'am," said Mabel timidly.

"Very well," said the teacher, "what would you like to know?"

"I'd like to know, ma'am," said Mabel, "if you are quite sure that Noah took only two 'skeeters into the ark?"

Counsel for the Plaintiff—And so on the twelfth of the month you called on Mr. Thompson? Now, what did Mr. Thompson say to you?

Counsel for the Defendant—My lord, I object to that question.

The question was thereupon debated for half an hour and was allowed by the judge.

"Now, witness," said the counsel for the plaintiff triumphantly, "on the twelfth of the month you called on Mr. Thompson. What did he say to you?"

Witness—He wasn't at home.

A GOOD EXAMPLE



Maywood Tomato Club of Alamance County, was North Carolina's champion last year. The club put up 10,682 No. 3 tin cans, 1,440 glass jars, and 100 gallons of vinegar, and sold fresh fifty-five dollars' worth of vegetables. Their products represented a cash valuation of \$1,563. The cost was \$360.

tional bacteria and molds from entering. Sterilization of the sealed jars disposes of bacteria and molds in the jars and we then have a product that will keep indefinitely. This method has the added advantage of retaining the delicate flavor of the fruit or vegetable and it requires less labor than any other method.

Prepare your product for canning in much the same way as you have always done. Remove the skins from tomatoes, peaches, and other products by scalding in boiling water for about a minute—just enough to loosen the skins—and then quickly plunging in cold water. The kitchen paring knife will do the rest. In the case of vegetables other than tomatoes blanch for a few minutes in scalding hot water to remove objectionable acids and to reduce the bulk in order to insure a

day in the year."

Recipes for cold-pack canning in cans or bottles:

Soft fruits.—Prepare as you always have, pack in jars and boiling hot syrup of about 18 per cent. density. Place rubbers and tops in position, not tight, and sterilize 16 minutes in the hot water canner. Remove the jars and tighten covers. Invert to cool.

Sour berry fruits.—To can sour berry fruits blanch them in hot water for one minute. Remove and dip quickly in cold water. Pack berries closely in containers and add hot syrup. Place rubbers and caps in place and sterilize 17 minutes in hot water outfit. Remove and tighten tops.

Hard fruits.—If you wish to can apples, pears or other hard fruits, remove the skins when necessary by

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

B-R-R-r-r! Whew!

What's the matter with the fire Dad?
No use, Mother! You'll have to order

NEWCASTLE COAL

next time. It's all coal—no clinkers—and is perfectly free of dust. Order it from the

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co. Ltd.

They carry a large stock and deliver promptly and in any quantity.

Lump Coal \$6.50 Nut Coal \$4.50

All screened at the mine

CALGARY & EDMONTON
LAND CO., LTD.

Alberta Farm Lands For Sale

New Terms: One tenth cash, balance nine annual instalments, interest 6 per cent. Ten cents per acre survey fees, payable with final instalment and without interest.

For Maps and Prices apply to
Order, Hammond & Nanton, Win-
nipeg; Lott & Co. Limited, Calgary;
or to local representative,

W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury

Notice of Impoundment

Didsbury, August 24th, 1915
Notice is hereby given under section 20 of The Pound District Ordinance that a roan gelding branded on right thigh **R** or **AP** joined, weight 1300, aged. Grey gelding, branded on right thigh **R** or **AP** joined, wire cut on right front leg, weight 1300, aged. Light bay mare, branded **75** on left shoulder, white face, three white feet, weight 1300, aged, was impounded in the pound kept by the undersigned at Didsbury, on the fourteenth day of August, 1915. W. F. Sick,



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.



W. C. GOODER
Undertaker and Embalmer
Didsbury Phone 101
Olds, Alberta

What is Your Diet?

Canadians eat too much meat. They are one of the three greatest meat eating peoples in the world, Australia and the United States being the other two. High prices for meat are coming. The cost of food as well as its nutritive value should be considered.

Prof. James Long, the eminent British authority, recently addressed the following advice to the War Office:

"Jam has three and a half times the energy value of butter. Its value lies in its richness in sugar—of which one half its weight consists—in the minerals present in the skins of fruits, in its laxative character and its mechanical aid to digestion.

"The sugar of fruit has a remarkable effect on nutrition. Commercial sugar, if eaten too freely, causes irritation, acidity and other freaks of indigestion.

"The most nutritious and useful varieties of jam are those made from plum, apricot, gooseberry and currant, but a mixture of plum and apple stand at the head of the list. Jam should not be considered as a dainty but as an article of food."

Dr. Frank T. Shutt, of Ottawa, Dominion Chemist, gives us the following authoritative statement as to the great importance of vegetables, especially fresh or home grown. The importance in connection with small gardens in towns and cities is very important, and the subject is opportune at this time of the year. It may be that a small garden will keep down the doctor's bills.

"That many of the ills that flesh is heir to arise from indiscretions in diet is a fact that more of us should realize—and the earlier in life the better.

Many of us, and perhaps this applies especially to those who live in the city, eat too much. As a result, we get too stout as life advances and, what is still more serious, an extraordinary strain is put on certain of the organs of the system in nature's effort to get rid of the waste. Further, we who live more or less sedentary lives, eat too much meat; the man who sits at a desk all day long or stands behind a counter may work as hard as the navvy or ploughman, but it is a different kind of work. It does not call for the same amount of strong food. There is no necessity to diet ourselves by formula or to weigh out what we should eat, but we ought to be guided to a certain extent in our eating by common sense and the knowledge which science furnishes respecting the requirements of the body for the maintenance of the vital heat, the development of energy and the repair of tissue.

"As city people we might keep in better health and live more cheaply if we would eat less meat and concen-

trated foods and use more vegetables and fruit. And this advice might especially be emphasized for the summer diet, when there is not the same call for the system for the stronger foods.

"Fresh vegetables are wholesome, palatable and productive of good health. Though in direct food value vegetables yield a first place to meats, it must not be supposed they are destitute of their nutrients which build up the body tissue and keep the machinery going. It would be possible, though not desirable, to live exclusively on vegetable foods. But vegetables and especially fresh vegetables, are not to be regarded merely from the standpoint of maintenance—though we assert that now-a-days they would make a very good showing on the ground of economy. Nor need we urge their extensive use on the grounds simply that they are appetizing and furnish variety to the diet. They, in addition to these excellent qualities possess a medicinal value; they are aids to digestion and afford that bulk or volume to the food necessary for the right disension of the alimentary tract. Many vegetables contain salts which are gently laxative, relieving constipation, that scourge that is the forerunner of so many dangerous and not infrequently fatal, diseases. And, again, many vegetables, especially those used in salads, have a special value in cooling the blood and, are, therefore, most wholesome, especially in the summer season.

Fresh vegetables are vastly superior to those that are wilted from keeping a day or two, in succulence, crispness and palatability. To be enjoyed at their best, vegetables must be eaten strictly fresh."

Italian Ship on Fire

The Italian ship Sant Anna with 1600 Italian reservists on board, about 100 of whom were from western Canada, was reported to be on fire in mid-Atlantic on Monday according to a wireless message. It almost appears as though the vessel was set on fire as she was delayed 24 hours from sailing from New York to permit of a thorough search for bombs which it was reported would be placed on the ship. The ship carried no ammunition, only the reservists and food stuffs.

Later reports state that the ship was saved and no lives were lost.

The DIDSBURY PIONEER

Published at Didsbury, Alta.

SUBSCRIPTION: One Dollar per year in advance. All arrears of six months or more will be at the rate of \$1.50 per year. To U. S. \$1.50 per year. Advertising rates quoted on application. H. E. OSMOND, Proprietor.

As most of the ratepayers know an unfortunate state of affairs exists in the Town Council because of a difference of opinion between the Chairman of the Board of Works, Mr. J. Sinclair, who is also Inspector of the new sidewalk, and Mr. S. R. Wood, a former member of the Council which caused Mr. Wood to resign. Mr. Wood was perfectly within his rights when he thought he had a grievance to bring it before the Council, if he could not get any satisfaction from the Inspector of Works, but the weakness of his case is that he left the Council chamber before the rest of the Council had a thorough grasp of his contention, in fact he had resigned before the Council as a body had been able to give a decision. If he had placed his complaint before the Council and it had been thoroughly discussed and the conclusion of the Council was against him then if he felt the matter was serious enough to put the town to the expense of an election he had a perfect right to do so, but he should have fought it out in Council first.

As far as can be made out Mr. Woods complaint is that the exact letter of the specifications was not being followed out in mixing the material for the sidewalk, not that it was going to weaken the sidewalk, because he is reported to have stated that the walk would be just as strong, nor that the town was going to lose a large amount of money over the actions of the contractor. The fact is that the contractor put in considerable more material than was called for in one section of the walk, which he considered was not strong enough, that is at the drug store corner, according to the specifications, and if Mr. Woods argument about the mixture is right the town has received value by this extra strengthening as the amount of material will still be in the walk and the walk as strong if not stronger than it would be otherwise.

It is unfortunate that the town should be put to the expense and trouble of an election at this time of the year when there is only three months before the regular election.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, H. E. OSMOND,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

DR. W. G. MOORE, N. G.
S. R. WOOD, Sec.

W. A. Austin

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.

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Dr. A. J. Weart, M.D., C.M.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate Toronto University. Office and residence one block west of Union Bank.

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Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
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Chamberlain's COLIC, CHOLERA AND Diarrhoea Remedy

A few doses of this remedy will invariably cure an ordinary attack of diarrhoea.

It has been used in nine epidemics of dysentery with perfect success.

It can always be depended upon, even in the more severe attacks of cramp colic and cholera morbus.

It is equally successful for summer diarrhoea and cholera infantum in children, and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year.

When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take.

Every man of a family should keep this remedy in his home. Buy it now. It may save life.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

Lost, Strayed or Estray
ads. \$1 for four insertions
in the Pioneer—they bring
results.

GERMANS BEGIN TO REALIZE THAT THE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN DECEIVED

A BRAND OF SHAME FOR THOSE RESPONSIBLE

Germans Within the Empire are Convinced that there has been No Conspiracy by any Government against Germany, and Only by Victory of the Allies will they be Set Free

In spite of a policy of suppression in Germany evidence is revealed almost every day of the awakening of a spirit of revolt that has been in a hypnotic slumber. It appeared in the recently published manifesto of the social democracy, but was curbed by the censorship so assiduously kept up by the imperial government that the empire was forced into the war of the defense of its very existence. It is boldly asserted by a committee of the German Humanity League, which is more safely dated at Rotterdam. That the members of that body are free from the obsession is shown by the assertion that they are "convinced" that there has been "no conspiracy by any government or any nation against Germany, and that on the contrary it is only by the victory of the allied armies as guardians of humanity that we ourselves shall be emancipated from the accursed yoke of Prussian militarism."

"Enlightened democrats in all countries," it is declared, must assist in breaking that yoke "before the German states can regain the pathway of peace." As evidence that those whose sentiments are expressed in this new manifesto can "look facts plainly in the face," and see them as they are seen by all who are not obsessed, such familiar "facts" are thus stated: "No state coveted our land or menaced German integrity. Our ships were free to sail and welcomed on every ocean. Our citizens enjoyed the fullest civil rights in all parts of the world. Our industrial output found a ready market in every quarter of the globe. Commerce was increasing year by year."

A year ago nobody would be found even in Germany to dispute these facts. As further evidence that there are Germans who see and feel as others do, the desire is expressed that "outraged Belgium, Luxembourg and France be restored to tranquility and the liberation of Poland and Bohemia from the fetters of servitude." How far this feeling may exist cannot now be judged because, according to this same German authority, "by false declaration the press is compelled to deceive the Fatherland and our compatriots continue to be slaughtered in the trenches. By golden gifts members of the Reichstag and publicists have been seduced to betray the people's cause they have sworn to defend." No more severe charges have been made against the ruling power

of the "great central empire" of Europe than those uttered by these German voices. They cry out that this power "has shattered our homes, darkened our lives, robbed us of our bravest sons and set the whole civilized world against us." They charge it with having by foul corruption deceived the Turkish nation and compassed its ruin, and they declare that to their last hours the Kaiser, Von Tirpitz and Bethman Hollweg will carry upon them the brand of shame for the unparalleled ruin they have wrought and the misery into which they have plunged the world by their barbarism on land and sea.

The significance of this language lies in the fact that it does not come from enemies of Germany, or even from men of German blood who were exiled by this very Prussian militarism in time past, and have shared in blessings of democratic government in other lands. It is uttered by devoted sons of the Fatherland who long for such blessings in the home of their race and their kindred. They are making an earnest appeal to "every democratic Saxon, Bavarian, Hanoverian and Wurtemberger to join hands with all who realize the unspeakable crime of unprovoked war and to persevere in demanding the evacuation of Brabant, Flanders and Luxembourg and the cessation of bloody outrage in Alsace and Lorraine."

One can only wonder how much of this spirit of revolt is still slumbering benumbed under the surface of the states which constitute the empire of Germany, ready to break out if some great climax should be reached to cause an eruption. It has been suppressed, but it has not become extinct. A generation has grown up under the molding influence of the Prussian system of government, derived from the medieval time, and on the surface it is cased with iron and adorned with imperial splendor. But there may yet be something volcanic underneath. It can only rumble while the armies are trampling over the fields and holding their ground against enemies who have been aroused to madness in their own defense and in a determination to expel the demons of war from their borders and extinguish the fires in which they revel and threaten the peace of the world and the welfare of mankind.—New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

The Farm Training

The Country in a Class by itself for the Development of Character

Farm trained boys have long been valued by employers in every line of industry and in the professions, because of their greater initiative and abounding energy. A city contemporary admits the superiority of boys from the farm, and laments the decline in initiative and energy in men of the city's own breeding. The reason for this difference is fully explained, we believe, by the artificial life of the modern city. The following paragraph from Anderson's "The Farmer of Tomorrow," is not overdrawn as a description of the life of the average city man:

"Light, air, fuel and water, the products of nature, are fed to him through tubes; vacuum and gravity harness his light housekeeping. The municipality, of which he is a member in good standing, disposes of his waste paper and potato peelings; regulates noise and smell; inspects his food; guarantees him so many cubic feet of air to sleep in, a minimum bacterial count of 50,000 to the c. c. in his morning's milk, and a ladder in case of fire; assumes the supervision of the eyes, teeth and intellect of his children, polices him, sweeps his streets, counts him at birth, marriage and death and at the polls, fumigates him, makes music for him in the parks, and keep him off the grass."

Where is the chance for the development of initiative under conditions such as this? Where is the opportunity for that communion with nature which awakens and develops the best in humanity? After all, the country is not such a bad place to live in. It is a place wherein to rear men and women of initiative and character, the country is in a class by itself.—Farm and Dairy.

Never Saw a Saloon

Boys and Girls of Kansas Do Not Know What One Is

There are half a million boys and girls in Kansas, who never saw a saloon, Gov. Capper of that state remarked in the course of an address at the Panama Exposition. His speech was delivered from the steps of the Kansas building in celebration of Kansas day.

"If it is good to live in Kansas, it is because the people of Kansas have made it so," Gov. Capper said. "Kansas people have never dodged an issue nor refused to face a difficulty. Kansas is now a good place in which to live largely because thirty years ago we dared to make the open saloon an outlaw, because we were not afraid to attack a curse as ancient as human history, and put it from us forever."

Armor for Allied Soldiers

Reversible One-Piece Suit of Iron Has Accompanying Helmet to Protect Head

Wakeman Bradley, a resident of Detroit, and a veteran of the Civil War, has a patent pending in Washington which fulfills the idea of individual armor for soldiers that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has suggested for the British army.

Bradley has invented a one-piece body armor that is reversible, and may be worn on the backs of the soldiers when retreating. This armor protects all the vital parts, and has an accompanying helmet to protect the head.

Bradley called upon J. P. Morgan & Co., in New York, and says that on showing his invention it was accepted at once, and that he expects to hear shortly of the sale of the patent to the allies. He also made a trip to Ottawa, where, he says, the invention was favorably received, and is now under consideration.

A feature of the invention is that the first line of men may kneel down and lock their shields together, forming a steel breastwork for the men in the rear rank.

Dared to Advise the Kaiser

A narrative in the Temps, of Paris, written by a neutral subject who has just returned from Germany suggests the disgrace of Marshal von Hindenburg.

The writer explains that in the best informed circles in Germany it is believed that "von Hindenburg was disgraced through declaring to the Kaiser that the war appeared to him to have reached the point where Germany could not obtain any further advantages. He advised the Kaiser to find some means of stopping this endless slaughter."

"The Kaiser told him to hold his tongue and dismissed him from his presence, and immediately appointed Gen. von Mackensen to take his place."

Praise for Canadians

A retired major-general writes to the London Daily Express: "I was present at the review at Shorncliffe when Bonar Law and General Hughes saw the Canadian troops march past. As an old soldier, I can say I have never seen finer troops than the thousands who passed in review under command of Major-General Steele. It was a revelation."

Among them was a regiment of French-Canadians. The men had stood in the deluge for over an hour and a half, but they went by like old soldiers. Not one of them had been a soldier ten months ago. There were enough six footers among them to make a guards brigade."

Builds Farm Social Centre

Wealthy Citizen Constructs Neighborhood Community of Hustonia, Ohio

South Charlestown, O.—A few miles from this town lies Hustonia, the only built to order community centre for farmers in the United States. It was built under the direction of Foster Houston, aged 47, and is designed to bring neighborhood ideas to the country, so that rural residents may have healthy amusement during leisure hours, and so that the young tillers of the soil shall not weaken to any desire to flock to the big cities.

Houston himself deserves a paragraph. He began life as a boy bound out to a skinflint farmer who allowed him 10 cents a week spending money and gave him an orange for Christmas. He worked from 3 a.m. till darkness. He learned all about farming as it was done before scientists took a hold of it. When he inherited a bank and several thousand acres of land on the death of two elder brothers, then he began to widen his knowledge of scientific farming.

Three years ago he began to put his ideas on farming into operation. Owning 10,000 acres of good soil in Madison, Clark, and Green counties, he divided his land into thirty-two farms and instituted the tenant system, with his important provision—the tenant was his business partner. Each farm was operated as a separate business, as Houston and Jones, or Houston and Smith, or Houston and Houston as happens in the case of his son, who operates a 600 acre plot. Each tenant is supreme on his farm, answerable only to Houston.

Each of the partnership farms is operated on a card index, scientific, businesslike system. All disbursements are by check; every animal and curricomb on every farm is listed, and a monthly audit is made of each partnership. Every field at every month of the year is accounted for with colored maps. Expert accountants keep the books. An expert engineer has charge of the buildings erected, roads constructed and general layout of the farms.

Each of the thirty-two farms produces different crops and stock, the latter numbering into the thousands. Two farms specialize in dairying, another in chicken raising, another in horses, etc. The dairy are models, so far as labor saving machinery and modern methods of handling milk are concerned. Orchards are carefully kept, houses and buildings well painted, and everything conducted on a businesslike basis. All of the farms are beautiful to look upon.

Hustonia comprises 230 buildings. The one in which Houston takes most pride is the Hustonia Athletic clubhouse, a structure 40x70 feet. This place has become the veritable centre of the social life of the community.—Chicago Tribune.

Bulletin on Swine Raising

Valuable Bulletin Covering the Whole Field of Swine Raising

The second edition of Bulletin No. 17 of the Federal Live Stock Branch, entitled "Swine Husbandry in Canada," has been issued, and may be had on application to the publication branch of the department of agriculture at Ottawa. The interest in swine raising, stimulated, no doubt, by the high values of pork products, made such a demand for information on this subject that the first edition printed last year was quickly exhausted. This edition brings up to date statistics with respect to pedigree registration and the trade in hog products. It is shown that the total exports for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1915, amounted to 186,048,519 lbs., as against 27,561,140 lbs. the previous year. This bulletin covers the whole field of swine raising, giving the results of official experiments as well as the practices of successful farmer swine raisers. An interesting section describes the system of feeding hogs in Denmark, where combinations of food are prepared according to their food units, in which one pound of grain—wheat, rye, peas, corn, etc.—constitutes one food unit, which is equal to eight lbs. mangels, four lbs. boiled potatoes, five lbs. alfalfa, six lbs. skim milk, or twelve lbs. whey.

It is shown that the diet is varied in a definite way for pigs of different ages.

Prohibition for Russia Continues After the War

National Savings Have Greatly Increased Since Law Went Into Effect

Finance Minister Bank declared that in spite of enormous war expenses Russia had succeeded in finding sufficient funds, notwithstanding the loss of revenue caused by the prohibition of the sale of liquor, the tax upon which formerly yielded 1,000,000,000 roubles (\$500,000,000) annually. He stated that the war expenses of Russia at the end of 1915 will amount to 7,242,000,000 (\$3,621,000,000) to cover which the minister is projecting a series of credit operations. These operations were assured of success, M. Bark said, as the national savings had increased 1,800,000,000 roubles (\$900,000,000), which proved that the country had sufficient resources. This was due, the minister insisted, entirely to the temperance of the people, and he asserted prohibition must be maintained even after the war because of its salutary effect upon the nation.

Professor—Can you name a liquid which won't freeze.
Hot air, sir.

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC SCENE PRECEDING DECLARATION OF WAR

AT WAR FOR AN HOUR WITHOUT KNOWING IT

Hall Caine Dramatically Describes the Tense Moments Through Which the British Ministers Passed, Before Hostilities Against Germany Commenced

Hall Caine, the noted British author, gives the following dramatic description of the historic scene preceding the declaration of war by Great Britain:

In a room in the prime minister's house in Downing street the prime minister himself and three principal members of the cabinet are waiting for a reply to the ultimatum sent to Germany at noon. The time for the reply expires at midnight. It is approaching 11 o'clock. In spite of her "infamous proposals" the ministers cannot even yet allow themselves to believe that Germany will break her pledged word. She has not yet replied, but she will do so; she must.

There is more than an hour left. Even at the last moment the telephone bell may ring and the reply of Germany handed to the British ambassador in Berlin will reach London. It is a calm autumn evening, the windows are open to St. James' Park, which lies dark and silent as far as Buckingham Palace in the distance. The streets of London round about the official residence are busy enough, quivering with excitement.

We British people do not go in for solid masses surging, singing down our Corso, or light candles along the line of our boulevards, but, nevertheless, all hearts are beating high in the theatres, railway stations, railway trains, shops and homes. Everybody is thinking "by 12 o'clock tonight Germany has got to say whether or not she is a perjurer and a thief."

Meanwhile, in this silent room overlooking the park, the time passes slowly. In spite of the righteousness of our cause it is an awful thing to plunge the great empire into war. The miseries and horrors of warfare arise before the eyes of the ministers and the sense of personal responsibility becomes almost unsupportable. Could anything be more awful than to have to ask oneself some day in the future, awakening in the middle of the night perhaps after rivers of blood have been shed, "Did I do right?"

After all, the reply to the ultimatum has not even yet arrived, and the absence of a reply is equivalent to a declaration of war. Suddenly

one of the little company remembers something that everybody has hitherto forgotten; the difference of an hour between the time of London and Berlin. Midnight by mid-European time will be 11 o'clock in London. Germany would naturally understand this demand for a reply by midnight to mean midnight in the country of despatch, therefore at 11 o'clock London time the time for the reply will expire.

It is now approaching 11 o'clock. As the clock ticks out the remaining minutes the tension becomes terrible, talk slackens, there are long pauses. The whole burden of the frightful issues involved for Great Britain, France, Belgium, Russia, Germany, for Europe, for the world, for civilization, for religion itself, seems to be gathered up in these last few moments. If war comes now it will be the most frightful tragedy the world ever has witnessed. Twenty millions dead, perhaps, civil life crippled for a hundred years. Which is it to be—peace or war? It is terrible to think of.

As they sit there the electric wires may be flashing the awful tidings like a flying angel of life or death through the dark air all over Europe.

The four men are waiting for the telephone to ring. It does not ring, and the fingers of the clock are moving. The world seems on tiptoe listening for the thunder stroke of fate. The ministers at length sit silent and rigid, almost petrified, looking fixedly at the floor or ceiling.

Then through the awful stillness of the room and the park outside comes the deep boom of Big Ben—boom—boom—boom!

No one moves until the last of the eleven strokes has gone reverberating through the night. Then comes a voice heavy with emotion, yet firm with resolve: "It's war!"

When the clock struck again at midnight Great Britain had been at war for an hour without knowing it.

If I had done wrong in lifting the curtain on this private scene I ask forgiveness for the sake of the purpose I put it to: not in anger, but with an awful sense of responsibility to Great Britain and humanity that our responsible ministers drew the sword of our country.

The Banker-Farmer

Banker-Farmer Movement Solving the Problems of Agricultural Finance

The banker-farmer movement is one of the very best things which could be done to help solve the problems of agricultural finance and credit. The bankers of the country are becoming more vitally interested in the welfare of the farming business than they have ever been before. They have come to realize that their own prosperity, and the prosperity of all other businesses of the country, are fundamentally dependent upon the prosperity of the farming business of the entire nation.

Realizing this very important fact they have set about, individually and as an organization, to study seriously and thoroughly the methods and the needs of the business. Already this study has resulted in a thorough realization of the importance of improved methods of marketing, improved methods of loaning money where needed, and improved conditions of rural credit. Realizing the importance of these things they have set about to devise and put into operation methods of accomplishing them. They are co-operating with every legitimate movement which is destined to accomplish these things.

With the stewards of the country's moneys and credits aligned on the side of the farmer, and co-operating with those engaged in the farming business for the express purpose of furthering the success of that business in every community where a live bank is located and throughout the country is general, it should be only a comparatively few years until this great business has advanced to stages of development which have never before been dreamed to be possible. The farming business is really at last coming into its own; it is being given its "place in the sun."—The Farming Business.

Woe to the Maker of This War

Here is part of a letter from a German soldier who, writing home, gives a strong picture of his state of mind:

"And then all these men (he writes) whom one has oneself killed in the bloody strife! One involuntarily thinks this: Here you have again derived some mother of her son, and some children of their father. During the fight itself one does not think of all that; but in the moments of leisure the faces of those who have fallen become alive again and speak a dumb, but significant and plaintive language. But what can one do? In the battle it is either I or he. But woe to those who have provoked this terrible, murderous war—their punishment will be frightful! I think this war will be a lesson to all the civilized nations, and the people will see that it is sheer lunacy to massacre one another."

Making the Citizen-Farmer

The Farmers Are the Real Molding Influence Back of the Whole Nation

When raising a boy, remember that he is going to be something more than simply a farmer, a tiller of the soil and a herder of cattle and of sheep, a bower of wood and a drawer of water. Remember that he will be an influence in determining the policies and the activities of that community, state and nation, even though he may take no active interest or part in local and national government. His very inertia will be a help to one movement to win, or a hell to another to lose—according to whether he would have been for or against, had he taken part. Life is something more than merely earning three meals a day, eating them and resting the weary body at the close of the day; that is not life, it is merely existence—nothing higher or nobler than the existence of the beasts of the fields and the birds of the air.

Teach the boys and girls who are growing up in your house to be good, active and influential citizens of the community in which they live. Not only teach them to be, but also teach them how to be, worthy of the privileges which come to them as a result of living in the community or the nation in which they happen to be living. Teach them by both precept and example, by word of mouth and by the actions of your own daily lives.

The men and women engaged in the farming business are fast taking the same place in the social and the political life of the nation which they have always held in the industrial life of the world. They are the foundation upon which the superstructure is built out of which it grows and upon which its own individuality and character depend. They are the real molding influence back of the whole nation; as they are, so shall the nation be. Their blood, their thoughts, their ambitions and ideals shape the blood, the thoughts, the ambitions and the ideals of the greatest nation upon the earth. So, in training your boys to be farmers, and your girls to be farmers' wives, train them also to be citizens, active and efficient citizens who shall be worthy factors in molding a worthy civilization.—The Farming Business.

A Harvesting Record

A subscriber to the New York Sun, in giving some records made with the cradle years ago, writes: "Between the rising and the setting of the sun on July 7, 1858, on the farm of Michael Hoke, at Mercersburg, Kansas, Captain Michael Cromer, with a cradle-made especially for the occasion, cut over twelve acres of heavy wheat, which when tied up made 376 dozen sheaves. There are yet living in the vicinity many witnesses to this, the greatest feat of its kind ever accomplished by man."

Fall and Winter Goods, arriving Daily

A. G. STUDER

Consider The Stock

Old winter has again reminded us that it is about his turn to rule, and we are all hustling and bustling to prepare ourselves against his cold blasts and making ourselves comfortable. But have we thought of all our stock which has served us so well? Perhaps we have not had time to consider them as yet. If not, let's start now and fix them up a little too. Start out by getting for them a nice galvanized metal stock tank. It not only means comfort for them but less trouble for you on those cold mornings. Come and see our line of goods the next time you drive to town or write us for prices and terms.

Alberta Metal Culvert & Tank Co.

DIDSBURY, - Box 154 - ALBERTA

Second Hand BINDER

We have a first class second hand 6 ft. binder that has only cut five hundred acres. It is in excellent shape and ready to use today.

Price \$60.00

McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co., Ltd.

AUCTION SALE

A. T. SHANTZ & F. NEDRIE

Under instructions from Austin T. Shantz and F. Nedrie, I will sell by Public Auction all their undermentioned effects at the

**STOCK YARDS, DIDSBURY, ON
Saturday, September 25th**

the following, consisting of:

23 HEAD HORSES—Team mares, 5 and 6 yrs., wgt. 2800; team mares, 3 and 5 yrs., wgt. 2600; team geldings, 5 yrs., wgt. 2600; mare, 5 yrs., colt at foot, wgt. 1400; 3 3 yr.-old geldings, wgt. 1200; 3 yr. old mare, wgt. 1100; 2 yr. old mare, wgt. 1150, not bred; 7 1-yr.-old geldings; 3 yr.-old pure-bred gelding, (Ash Mead); team well matched 3 yr.-old mares, wgt. 2500 lbs., well broke. Terms cash on this team on day of sale. (All mares are bred).

74 HEAD CATTLE—22 cows; 15 calves; 9 2-yr.-old steers; 3 2-yr.-old heifers; 13 1-yr.-old heifers; 12 1-yr.-old steers.

IMPLEMENTS, Etc. — Weber wagon, nearly new; set of heavy work harness; cream separator; gang plow, Ideal.

As Mr. Shantz has left the country everything will be sold without reserve. Sale to commence at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

TERMS—All sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 6 months will be given on approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. 4 per cent. off for cash on all sums over \$20.

J. N. PATON, P. R. REED,
Auctioneer Clerk

AROUND THE TOWN

The Misses A. and I. Hummason of Toronto were paying a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. C. Youngs on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker R. Reed are receiving congratulations on the birth of a fine bouncing boy.

Remember there is only a few days more for those who have not already paid their taxes to receive the five per cent. discount.

The following ladies will have charge of the Red Cross rooms this week: Mrs. J. E. Stauffer, Mrs. W. H. Stark and Mrs. T. W. Cuncannon.

An auction sale of interest to dairy men will be held by J. H. Tittsworth on Tuesday, September 28th. See the ad in another column. G. B. Sexsmith is the auctioneer.

J. Pirie wishes to announce that he has added a fine fresh stock of new groceries to his stock of fruits and confectionery and solicits the trade of his customers for these goods. One door north of the Post Office.

A lot of us have been snowed under the last few weeks with so much grain cutting but let's not let Old Winter come and snow us under without getting one of those galvanized stock tanks from McClaine-Wrigglesworth Co., Ltd. Now's the time.

Shantz and Nedrie will dispose of a large number of horses and cattle by auction at the Didsbury stock yards on Saturday, September 25th. Their ad appears in another column. J. N. Paton will handle this sale.

Donation From Fallen Timber

The sum of \$9.35 was raised at a dance held in the Fallen Timber school in aid of the Red Cross Fund on September 3rd, \$6.00 being proceeds from admission tickets, and \$3.35 from the sale of candy made and donated by Miss Pear, school mistress of the Fallen Timber district.

Many thanks are due to the ladies attending, who very liberally brought a bountiful supply of cakes and sandwiches, and also to the musicians.

B. C. Cafe

GOOD, CLEAN BEDS
AND FINE MEALS

Meals 20c; Beds 20c

NEXT TO PIONEER OFFICE
DIDSBURY

AUCTION SALE

J. H. TITTSWORTH

Having received instructions from Mr. J. H. Tittsworth, I will sell by Public Auction at his place 2 miles south and 4 miles west of Didsbury, on Sec. 33, Twp. 30, W. 5th, on

Tuesday, September 28th

the following, consisting of:
CHOICE DAIRY COWS,
HORSES, Etc.

25 HEAD CATTLE—12 choice dairy cows, some giving a nice flow of milk and others due to freshen before Christmas; 2-yr.-old steer; 4 head yearlings; 7 head spring calves; registered Shorthorn bull, (High River Hero) 4 years old. This bull is second to none in the district and parties wanting an animal of this description will do well to attend this sale.

All the above stock is At dairy cattle.

6 HEAD HORSES—Bay gelding, rising 4 years, wgt. 1100; 2 bay geldings, rising 3 years, wgt. 1000; bay gelding, rising 2 years, wgt. 900; team bay geldings, rising 4 years, wgt. 2400;

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2 P. M.

Because of unforeseen causes Mr. Tittsworth must dispose of the above stock absolutely without reserve.

TERMS CASH

G. B. SEXSMITH, Auctioneer

JUDICIAL SALE OF FARM PROPERTY NEAR DIDS- BURY, ALBERTA

PURSUANT TO Judgment and Final Order for Sale there will be sold by J. Norman Paton at The Rosebud Hotel in the Town of Didsbury in the Province of Alberta, on Saturday, the 18th day of September, 1915, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

The Northeast quarter of Section 7, Township 32, Range 5, West of the Fifth Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, subject to the reservations and conditions in the grant from the Crown or in the existing certificate of title.

The Vendor is informed that this property consists of 169 acres of land, of which 145 acres are good arable land, and 15 acres of low land. The property is fenced on three sides, with a three rail fence and spruce posts. The soil is a black loam with clay subsoil averaging approximately 12 inches in depth. The property is watered by a small creek on the west side of the farm. The nearest railway station to the property is Olds or Didsbury a distance of 28 miles. The buildings on the property consist of a frame house 16 x 20, with a kitchen 16 x 16, a frame barn 18 x 24, and a hen house 10 x 12. There is no cultivation on the land this year.

The property will be sold subject to a reserve bid. Terms of payment will be 10% cash on the day of the sale and the balance within sixty days thereafter without interest, or in the alternative, 10% cash on the day of sale, \$400 within sixty days thereafter without interest and the balance to be assumed by a mortgage repayable in four equal annual instalments with interest at 8%.

Other terms and conditions are the standing conditions of the Supreme Court of Alberta, as settled by the Master in Chambers.

Further particulars may be had from MESSRS. GRIESBACH, O'CONNOR & COMPANY, Solicitors, Edmonton, Alberta, or from W. A. Austin, Solicitor, Didsbury, Alta.

Dated at Edmonton this 14th day of August, 1915.

LAURENCE J. CLARKE,
Clerk of the Supreme Court of Alberta,

Approved "A.Y.B." Calgary

In the Estate of John Pearson, Late of Los Angeles, California, one of the Un- ited States of America, Farmer, Deceased

NOTICE IS hereby given that all persons having claims upon the Estate of the above named John Pearson, who died on the 23rd December, 1914, are required to file with the undersigned Solicitors for the administratrix of his Estate by the 30th September, 1915, a full statement duly verified of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the administratrix will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or which have been brought to her notice.

DATED this 26th August, 1915.

LENT, JONES, MACKAY & MANN,
Grain Exchange Building,
Calgary, Alberta.



It Goes to The Home

Our paper goes to the home and is read and welcomed there. If you wish to reach the housewife, the real arbitress of domestic decisions, you can do so through our paper and our Classified Want Ads. Turn an interesting and well-read portion of it.

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"MADE IN CANADA"

FORD TOURING CAR

Price \$605.00

FORD RUNABOUT

Price \$555.00

The above prices f. o. b. Didsbury, effective August 2, 1915. No speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars fully equipped. Cars on display and sale at

Didsbury Auto Company's Garage

DIDSBURY - - - ALBERTA

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Goodyear, Dunlop and Maltese Cross Tires,

Accessories, Gasoline and Oils

Repairing and Livery Work a Specialty

Ford Motor Company
OF CANADA, Limited